# RIGHTS IN ONE'S CHILDREN.

IN ONLY EIGHT STATES ARE PATHERS AND MOTHERS JOINT GUARDIANS,

Father in All the Other States Has Sole Legal Ownership of His Offspring-Some Cases of Hardship-Women's Work in the Landon Vestries-Suffrage Problems,

The public has been following with interest the report of the Perot case-Mrs. Perot's abduction of her daughter Gladys, the arrest of the mother on reaching England, the demand of the I nited States for her extradition, and the discussion whether the question of her extradition might be dropped by mutual consent after she had agreed to give up her child to her husband's father. No doubt it has occurred to some readers of THE SUN that it was rather "small business" for two great nations to put forth all their strength to part a mother from her own child. There may have been special reasons that made Mrs. Perot an unfit guardian for her daughter, and one can not pronounce upon this particular case without knowing all the circumstances. affair has called attention anew to the fact that In most States of the Union a mother, as a of as having no right to

- its illegit mate down nother States, fathers at suardians of their lary are by nature. In all at in literally true that a our as she lives with her married mouters husband, has no more legal right to her child than a cow has to its oulf. The husband has the sole control and disposal of the children. He may separate them from their mother entirely, may pince them in the charge of the person most unfit to bring them up, and may eren send them where the mother will never see them again. This power has been exercised. For instance, a few years ago a Chinaman married a respectable Irish woman. When their first baby was three days old, the husband gave it to his brother, to be taken away to china and brought up there. The mother, through the Society of the Preventon of Crueity to Children, appealed to the irts. The judge promptly decided that the bushand was within his rights. He was the sole legal owner of the baby; he had the sole right to say what should be done with it. The same thing might happen to-day in most of the States of the Union.

the States of the Union.

A Massachusetts farmer had a child that was not quite full-witted. He disliked the ohild, and wanted to board it out at the poorhouse. The mother naturally wished to keep it where it would be letter cared for; but the law gave her movoice in the matter. She had to leave her hisband, and to noply for a legal separative from him, which she did not want, in order to keep her child from being sent to the parents are separated legally, the court decides which of them shall have the children, and makes the welfare of the children the criterion. That is fair. But unless a woman is willing to resort to the extreme measure of witting to resort to the extreme measure of leaving her husband and applying for a legal separation, thus breaking up her home altogether, she has no remedy. The "Massachuserts Association Opposed to the Extension of Buffrage to Women" has published over its imprint a leaflet defending the Massachusetts law which makes the husband the sole guardian of the children.

on the other hand, the "New York Associa-On the other hand, the New York Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" boasts of the more liberal New York law on this subject as a proof that all unjust statutes may be amended in course of time by "indirect influence." They may; but the indirect way is needlessly long and troublesome. It suggests the Chinese conundrum, "How long did it take the patient old woman in Honglong did it take the patient old woman in Hong-Kong, when she wanted a needle, to make one by illing down a crowbar? Half a century of effort by indirect influence has secured the amendment of this law in only eight States out of forty-five. Moreover, the vickssitudes of this same law in New York show that even when a good statute has been obtained with much effort there is no certainty that it will "staying."

"cay put." It will be equal suffragists of New York of the harshness of the old common law modined by a provision that no husband should apprentice or part with the control of a child without the mother's consent. A few years later, this just and merciful statute was repealed, and the old law was restored in its full vigor, with a clause expressly authorizing the husband to bequeath the custody and guardienship of the children away from their mother by will if he died before her. It read as follows:

ery father, whether of full age or a minor, a child likely to be born, or of any living child der the age of 21 years and unmarried, may his deed or last will duly executed \* dis-se of the custody and tuition of such child ring its minority, or for any less time, to y rerson or persons in possession or re-

mainder. Some cases of severe hardship arose under this law. A hard working dressmaker, who had saved a little money, fell in love with a boy of 19; consumptive and peonliess. She married him, largely in order to take care of him. Soon his health broke down completely, and finding himself about to die he expressed a wish to make his will. He had nothing to leave, and no money even to pay for making a will; but, to humor the fancy of a dying man, his wifs sent for a lawyer and baid him to draw up a will for her husband. A few months after his death a child was born. Then strangers came to the young mother, armel with her husdeath a child was born. Then strangers came to the young mother, armed with her husband's will. They proved that he had bequeathed the child to his parents in Michigan, and they took the baby away with them. This continued to be the law in New York for a long time. A few years ago it was repealed, and the present just law of equal guardianship was ensected; but how long it will remain on the statute book nobody knows. Until women atute book nobody knows. Until women ct to the caprice of a legislature whose com-sition is constantly changing, and every im-rovement granted to them is in the nature of concession, which may be revoked at plea-

Most men are better than the law, and few for the unjust;"—not for the many men who are willing to do right without compulsion, but for the few who are inclined to be just as mean as the law will let them.

The New York "antis," in their rublished literature, which they send all over the country, describe the literal laws of New York and assert that such is the law in most of our states. The assertion is probably made in literature, not in bad faith. But, as a matter of fact, the laws of New York, relating to women, are in many respects, far in advance.

onen, are in many respects far in allyance those of most other States—largely because New York there has been for many years a n New York there has been for many years a group and active Equal Suffrage Association. woman's bright idea has solved a difficulty

which had proved too much for the city fathers of London. The woman is a Miss Busk, who for several years has been a member of the stry of St. George the Martyr in Southwark. It is part of the duty of the vestries to provide r coption houses into which poor families can nove while their own rooms are being disinted after liness. But in nearly the whole of Lemion the reception houses were dead failtres, because the poor people refused to use them. Miss Busk and her committee fitted up their reception houses cheaply but attractively. They knew what would make them attractive to mothers of small children, and provided an our other through nice little cots for the babies. Then they gaven house-warming," and invited several hundred poor women to take nous of tea with them and see the rooms. After that they had no trouble in getting the people to use tham. The disinfection of clothing for these who had only one suit was another nut that the vestrance had found hard to crack. But Miss Risks and her committee of ladies devend a way to deal with it. Knowing the love of the human heart, unde and female, for a little freezing up, they provided pink and white finnelecte dressing gowns for the women and hade and white primar suits for the men, in which unwented spiendors they array themselves with great satisfaction during the time that it takes to disinfest their own clothing. These are only samples of the way in which the women on the vestries have taken hold of their duties. Their help has proved invaluable, it is said, because of their fact and their halfparfie, but wholly isnder in considerate care for the women on the proper of London. No wonder that the lining themicale and other ladies of the poorest people of London. No wonder that the lining themicale and other ladies of the lining themicale and other ladies of consolitating of London. No wonder that the lining themicale and other ladies of their or ladies of the ladies of the lang themicale and other ladies of the lange of London. among other though nice little cots for the isters or present the plant of Lords for debarring was men from further work on the vestries! The Lords of theorem says that this stupil action is likely to hasten the granting of full parliamentary suffrage th women.

promise to the City Council not to get drunk again during his term of office, and thereupon the City Council has dropped the effort upon which its members had entered to remove him from his office. If this had happened to a woman Mayor in any of the equal suffrage btates, the opponents of equal rights would have rung the changes upon it from now till Christmas. There is no record that any woman in office has conducted herself thus discredit any. To be sure, there have been few women in office compared with the number of men. it office compared with the number of men. During the instrucive years, about 1.800 men and only sixteen women have been elected May-ers in the three hundred little cities of Kansas.

But of these sixteen women we may be sure that every one behaved with propriety. If even one of them had behaved otherwise, the fact would have been trumpered from one end of the United States to the other as a conclusive BETRAYAL OF ARMY COOK-BOOK argument against equal suffrage.

Letters in answer to my inquiries continue eome in from Colorado. Ther represent many different towns. Mrs. Laura O. Layton

of Delta writes "When I came to Colorado two and a half rears ago, I had to be convinced that woman suffrage was best for humanity. I am thoroughly convinced now. It has not corrupted polities. It has increased the happiness of the homes of our locality; and I never saw women more cordially treated or more highly respected than here in Colorado. I have attended the primaries with my husband and everything was carried on 'decently and in order. do not need to neglect their business for the sake of easting their ballots; why need we neglect our homes? Our womes of most culture, gentleness and modesty are among the leaders. The prevailing sentiment in Colorado is undoubtedly in favor of woman suffrage."
Miss M. J. Bowen, president of the Shakspeare Club of Idaho Springs, writes;

Equal suffrage has become so settled a habit among us that one rarely hears a comment on it. I know of no woman who has been connected in any way with political corruption. Even those women who were opposed to voting at first are now faithful in the performance of this duty. No one thinks any more of it than of going to the theatre or to church. They are but a few minutes away from home, and I have failed to see that household duties are neglected or home happiness impaired. I have not heard any one say that she regrets the advent of equal suffrage, and I believe that aimost every good, intelligent woman of Colorado exuits in the possession of the privilege.

President Slogum of Colorado College is spending part of the summer at the East. I met him a few days ago, and took the opportunity to ask him about the reports of certain anonymous newspaper correspondents that tunity to ask him about the reports of certain anonymous newspaper correspondents that equal suffrage had had bad results. President equal suffrage had had bad results. President sloeum is a man with much knowledge of practical affairs and has raised the number of students at the college from 28 when he took charge of it eleven years ago to 500 during the past year. He has travelled all over Colorado, and is well qualified to speak. He declared that the stories of disastrous results were "the greatest nonsense in the world," and that ninety-nine people out of a hundred in Colorado would unite with him in saying so.

bundred in Colorado would unite with him in saying so.

By the accidental dropping out of a few words in this column in last Sunday's Sun, a quotation from Raiph Waldo Emerson was printed as if original with me. The quotation began with the sentence. 'I lis very cheap wit which finds it so droll that a woman should vote,' and ended with, 'If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote, at the hands of a half brutal, intemperate population, I thick is but fair that the victues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full vote as an offset, through the purest of the people.'

Alice Stone Blackwell.

## FLOWERS THERE ON TIME.

An Unlooked For Result In An Undertaker's Prompt Answer To A Call.

Recently the senior partner has taken to com ing down to the undertakery and embalmery the evenings after dinner instead of sitting down with his old cronies at the nightly game of whis For one thing the weather is not what you might call whist weather. He is fond of talking about unusual things, and the other night he told this

"Last week I got a telephone call: it was a w man's voice that I was sure I recognized. When she told me her name I found it was the oldes daughter of a family that has been on my books almost ever since I went into business. Let me see, there was grandma, the baby and a boy. So you see they were a line of steady custom that I would put myself out for. So when she telephoned 'We must have some flowers by seven this evening without fail it was up to me to fill the order. I was a complete surprise to me, for the doctor hadn't said a word to me about any of them beir sick and I wasn't expecting such a thing. 'We leave it all to your own good taste', she went o 'and I know you wont disappoint us - seven o'clock

"Who is the patient?" I asked. It sort of sur prised me that she didn't say anything about the obsequies and only wanted flowers, but 'supposed the rest would come later; you know it's quite fashionable to cover the death-bed with flowe anyway. 'Who is the patient?' I asked. Some how patient seems pleasanter to the survivor and we always say that " It's mother, she answered. 'You select wha

flowers you think would be appropriate and have hem here exactly at seven, for we count on you. Here the senior partner went on professiona iptoe to the back of the establishment and got a cold drink from his cold storage, and then re-

turned to complete his narrative. "Well I went off to the florist who does all my work and got him to give me what seemed about right for a patient in the prime of life, and he made it a rush order, for, of course, he wanted to keep

my custom. "Prompt on the stroke of seven I drove up to the house with my wagon. I had all the flowers, and I must say they did credit to my selection what was appropriate. I had a supply of ice, too for I thought they would want me to come pre-pared for business. The house was all lit up, and that surprised me, for it is very unusual in such cases. As soon as I rang the bell, and it was another surprise that it was not muffled with the usual stocking tied on the gong, the young woman opened the door and the first question was

had I brought the flowers. "Yes, miss,' I answered, 'and I have brought

"'How thoughtful of you,' she said, 'now we can keep them fresh a long time. But it wasn't really the flowers I was thinking of. 'Now bring the flowers into the parlor, and I will help you arrange

"So the first I brought in was the cut flowers roses and smilax and ferns and that sort of thing, and she went to work draping them over the man tel piece and on mother's picture on the easel. She was so busy when I brought in the set pieces that she didn't pay any attention until I had them all in, and asked where she wanted them put. They were very recherche, and I must say that I had exercised excellent taste. There was a 'Gates Ajar' with four steps in front and a full blown blood red rose on the threshold; then there was a broken column with 'Our Mother' on the shaft. in purple immortelles and a calla lilly laid on top; then there was a sheaf of wheat tied with br purple satin ribbon; to say nothing of the 'An-

chor of Hope' and wreaths and smaller pieces. "Well, just as soon as she saw them she tumbled all of a heap on the sofa and had a fit of hysterics and shricked for me to 'take those dreadful things away out of this house at once.' She was so worked up that I had to do as she told me without any explanation. I couldn't make out what was the matter, and when I got back here I was just about

as bewildered as I have ever been in my life. "Along about an hour later her father came in as mad as a hornet. He threw in my face the crape resette from the doorbell and was going to lick me for treating them so. After a while we managed to get so we could talk it over and he acknowledged that I was not to blame for a very unfortunate occurrence. It seems that the daugh ter thought that I could take the whole bother of the flowers off her hands and forgot to mention what it was for. It wasn't a funeral; her mother was very much alive, but that was her birthday and they had planned a little surprise party in honor of the day. When the friends came there was not one of them would come in when they saw the crape on the bell knob. But I should like to know how I could do otherwise than I did."

## Maine Woman Bosses a Shingle Mill. From the Boston Advertiser.

Miss Clara Stimson is a young woman of Maine who has shown that a young woman can run a shingle with profit and satisfaction to her employees. She is now assisted in her work by an tured and travelled, but able to put into her work real business effort and ability. Miss Stimson's father was the owner of a shingle mill and when he died 10 years ago, the daughter determined to keep on with the mill. She has succeeded beyond her expectations, and now has customers all over the country. Her mill is at Masardis, in the heart of the lumber district. The machinery that went into the building Miss Stimson herself bargained for, making better arrangements, it is said, than any man had done in that country before. She is successful at the markets in Boston and New York, and visits them regularly, and she says that contractors and laborers are always equally

SECRETS THE CHARGE.

Convincing Proof of Treason Through a Chinese Laundryman-Generals, Colonels and Captains Prove It by Saying They Believe It is True-No Doubt of Guilt. by selling pages of the Army Cook-book to

CENE. - Theatre Comique Stage. - The prisoner, charged with betraying secrets of the Cuisine Vienna restaurant, in irons and gagged Seven judges in full uniform in hammocks. twelve ranid-fire guns aimed at the prisoner, in Witnesses seated in orchestra chairs, rear. drinking absinthe. Outside three thousand gendarmes and eleven hundred detectives, disguised as Irish comedians, Filipinos, lepers, bill-collectors, rough riders, &c. Beyond, the populace or hot pollot, shouting "Vive l'Armée." "à bas the Republic," "conspues the prisoner," and other witticisms. M. Soup de Bouillon, expert on handwriting, is on the witness chair, surrounded by microscopes, cameras, X-ray apparatus, &c. He holds a paper.

M. Sour DE BOUILLON-Yes, this document surely convicts the pig of a prisoner, the coundrel! It is in his writing, I swear it, but written with his left hand. It is a letter to the Chinese Emperor. I do not understand the language, but it is certainly a treasonable ocument, therefore I have signed the prisoner's name to it. I will now soak it in nitric acid

GEN. BOYSDUFFER (with much heat)-I testify that with seven of the officers of the Army o the Republic which stands to-day in direct danger of an attack by the Germans, Russian and Coxey's army, and which calls in tearful, heartstirring tones upon all the patriots to rise and exterminate the Jew. I discovered this document in the bedroom of this dastardly secondrel, who has betrayed in belle France Vive l'armée.

Dances in front of prisoner, froths at the mouth and almost thrones an apoplectic fit. Several fights start among the audience. Vitriol is thrown by somebody in the corner. Bayone charge by little soldiers in baggy trousers. Prismer's counsel introduces Wing Sing, a Chinese laundryman from 18 Rue de Celestials. Wing Sing (smiling)-Yen Allee same know papel. (Reads). Two shirtee, one pail sockee. six cuffee, one bath-lobe, one colset-covel. Me writee it-allee sames laundly checkee-fifty

| Sensation in court, Wing retires. Seventeen Generals, twelve Colonels and nine Captains follow and solemnly swear that they recognize the laundry check as the prisoner's writing and declare him guilty of arson, bigamy, manhem, shop-lifting, chicken stealing and other petty crimes. Some draw swords and

centime

threaten the prisoner.

GEN. MUSEYHALR- Ex-Minister of Marine . . . wear on my honor as an officer that the dog conder is guilty of treason. Why not? What would you? I have listened to him in his deep and twice he has said. "I open the pot." It is enough! A bas the miscreant! Also, when walked down the avenue of the Second Arroadissement, he has been winked at by a roman in a green veil whom he pretended not to recognize. Afterward she winked at the English attaché. I discovered also that he kept a parrot, and a man who will keep a parrot will betray his country. Ah-my fatherland-Overcome with emotion, wipes his eyes on coattails. Yes, he is a traitor! I recognize the

of July, 1864. PRESIDENT OF COURT-(framening severely) That is not what you told me at our petit ouper last night. You then said July fourteenth. What is the use of rehearsing your estimony if you forget it thus

document. I saw it in his hands on the twelfth

GEN. MUSSYHAIR [confused]-Er-I mean Judges and audience rise and shout "Vive

PRISONER'S COUNSEL-[rising]-I rise to say egret to announce that my assistant has been naif shot by an unknown assassin, a short man bout six feet tall, with blue-black blond hair wearing a bicycle plug-hat of green fur with ear-tabs and a pair of roller skates!

Great excitement. Nearly all rush out doors. GEN. CRIGNON | to Gen. Rouge de Blanc- Noir -Ah-the canaille! Our agent, Pillebout

Renouard, he has foozled it! CAPT. MOUCHOIR-[entering quickly]-Peste He never fired a revolver before, and the chief letective tells me he was so excited he tried to stab the counsel with the pistol and it went off

Diable-Sacre-bleu! Gottam! Court resumes sitting, with Col. Pate de Crab on the stand. He exhibits a set of photographs of all the actresses in Paris, several thestre programmes, a return check, a recipe for bleaching hair, a piece of black court plaste and three one-follar bills, which it is asserted the prisoner exchanged for nickels to go against a slot machine in the Rue des Melan-

cholies. PATE DE CRAB-Here is the convincing evi dence, all except one thing, which reasons of state compel me to keep socret. All the incriminating documents were captured by the Bureau of Detection after the prisoner had thrown them out of his window, with the ex ception of the money which bears evidence on ts face that it came from the Russian Em

bassy. It smells of Russia leather. [Court smells of the money and President pockets it, winking at the witness, who goes ip and whispers to him, whereupon the Pres-

ident gives him a dollar. COL. BONVIVANT DE GALL, Chief of Arm Stables .- Taking the stand and glaring at the prisoner |- Ah! Canaille! Cochon! Yes-he is the one. O. beloved France, that you should be trodden under foot by such vermin! [Con tinues in this strain for over half an honr, But oh! my Colonel, he is guilty! How I know it I can not tell, for I know nothing whatever of the case, but as I have here my flagsolet I will play for you the Marseillaise. Plays for half an hour, affecting court and

audience to tears. GEN LOUP-GAROV, (taking the stand in full uni medals and carrying a slight over-night jag. accompanied by a Sergeant of the Street Cleaning Corps, bearing a mass of papers. Hemakes was captured by Boysduffer, and exhibits a trolley-car transfer which the prisoner used while making a secret visit to the frontier, and a large bicycle road map of Paris, with the asphalted streets marked in red ink, which he stated that Col. Cheroot had informed the Bureau of Incumbrances was dropped by the pig of a prisoner some time in 1894. He then exhibited a letter, of which he only allowed the Judges to see the signature, as a full reading of the document round cause a revolution in Paris and perhaps a war with the Triple Alliance.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.-Aha-prisoner. what have you to answer to that?
PRISONER'S COUNSEL.—Is that the letter from Paterson, New Jersey?
GEN LOUP-GAROU.—It is, and it proves the guilt of the prisoner, beyond question, Counsel.—Is that the original letter you hold in your hand?

in your hand?
GEN. LOUP-GAROU (much confused).—It is a photograph of the original which is now in the Department of Chirographical Investigation.

COUNSEL.—It is in the hands of the proprietor of a Musée Centime in the Boulevard Hydraulique, that's where it is. You sold it to him. GEN LOUP-GAROU (dramatically)—I demand to be confronted by the man of the Musée Centime.

time | Great excitement. The proprietor is sum-moned and confronts the tieneral. | Loup-Garou. You say that I am a Har! I, the General of Parmee! Sacre! That I sold

the General of l'Armeel Sacrel That I soid you the letter!

MUSEE PROPRIETOR.—I have said it.
Loup-Garou (strikes his chest)—Ha-Now I will expose you. (Turns to Court). Yes—I sold it! I needed the money to track the traitor among the cafes and bagnios! And now to show the detestable character of this witness and his evidence I tell you that the hundred frame bank-note which he paid me for the letter was counterfell.

franc bank-note which he paid me for the let-ter was counterfeit.

[Great sensation. Threats of mobbing the wit-ness heard on all sides].

Mussg Propriston (produces letter).—Bisn!

Here is the letter from the prisoner's brother in Paterson. New Jersey, wherever that is, and it was written to his father in 1840, some years before the prisoner was born.

President Jenter of the winess to four years in the Cherche-Midi prison for contempt of Court. The session is adjourned for the day,

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Kaltenborn Orchestra continues its cor certs in the St. Nicholas Garden. The largest audiences are to be found there on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when the programmes are devoted chiefly to Wagnerian music, the perform ance of a symphony. The Sousa programmes at Manhattan Beach this afternoon and evening include the customary variety of light and serious music. Bertha Waltzinger will be the soloist at both concerts. Herbert Clarke and Arthur Pryor will play. Sousa will make the Second Hungarian Rhapsody the feature of the afternoon programme and will in the evening give the andante from Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique." Lovers of lighter entertainment, need not be discouraged by the nature of these selection tions. Mr. Sousa is equal to a dash of rag-time at any juncture in the programme. It is said that Vladimir de Pachmann will be the first artist to be heard in the local musical season. The date selected for his recital is Oct. 12. It will be given in Mendelssohn Hall, according to the present plan Mme. Johanna Gadski, in spite of announce ments to the contrary, will not be a member of the company at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. Mme. Gadski and Mr. Grau could not come to an agreement, on certain qu artistic pre-eminence, and Mme. Gadski decided to devote the year to concert appearances. She is under contract to Mr. Grau for the next three easons at Covent Garden. Mme. Gadski wil be able, for the first time in her career here, to devote all her time to concert singing. This is the past has been dependent on her operatic en gagements. She comes to this country under the management of C. L. Graff. Mme. Eames' contract with the Maurice Grau Opera Compan. has not yet been signed and it is by no mean certain that she will be a member of the company Maurice Grau will be able to find an unusuall large number of prima donnas of eminence avail There will be Mmes. Savill Moran Olden, the Wagnerian singer and wife o Theodore Bertram, the basso at the Metropolitan to Sig. Martini, who some years ago was Minister of Public Instruction in Italy. Great Marie Brems and Clementine de Vere. There seems to be no reason why a bill should ever be surprise was expressed that he should show this changed at the Metropolitan next winter, from lack of prima donnas. Mme. Schumann Heink is not to return to this country until the opening of the Chicago season of the Maurice Grau Opera Company and will not sing next month at the

Worcester Festival The Castle Square Opera Company has anunced the operas from which the repertoire will be selected next year. Novelties which have never been heard before, or are new in the English language, will form a regular feature of the winter programme. The selection of "Die Meistersinger" in English for the opening performance at American is sufficient evidence of an intention to make ambitious efforts to enlarge the field of the company's work. Operas in English, as well as operas in French and German, please New Yorkers more when they are old friends. It is loubtless true that the management of the Castle Square Opera Company finds the greatest profit from the works most familiar to the public "Faust, "Lohengrin" and "Carmen" are the favorites there just as they are at the Metropolitan. Efforts to vary the repertoire with new or unfamiliar work do not always meet with popular response. But the necessity of widening the field is recognized and for that reason the list of works to be sung next winter will be found to contain several operas that have not been heard before at the American or any other New York theatre. The list of novel ties announced is as follows: "Tannhauser "The Flying Dutchman," "Der Freischutz," "Dor Giovanni," "Ernani," "The Star of the North "The Masked Ball," and in a lighter field, "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The Princess of Trebionde." "La Tarantella," "The Highway Knight, "Mascot," "Nanon," "Iolanthe," "Falka," and "Die Fledermaus." Other works to be revived are "Romeo and Juilet," "Lohengrin," "Maritana, "La Gioconda," "Fra Diavolo," "Faust," "Martha, "La Boheme," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," and "I Pagliacci." Some of the performances will be interesting. whatever the manner of their performance Meyerbeer's "The Star of the North" has not been heard for years in New York. An opera by Felix Mendelssohn, never given here, is promised by the management. The Castle Square deserves to have the support of the public in the effort to give these new works. Fortunately, old favorites are always at hand for revival. Milka Ternina promises to be one of the mos nteresting new-comers to the Metropolitan Opera

House next winter. She was heard here with the Damrosch Company, at the Academy of Music in 1896, and was heard then as Brunnhilde and Leonora in "Fidelio." Last year she returned to this country and would have appeare again with the Damrosch Company had not a stubborn throat trouble prevented her from singing for such a long time that she decided to return to Germany and struggle no longer wit the American climate. She has lately concluded her long contract with the Munich Opera and will next year become a regular member of the company at the Stadt Theatre in Hamburg. Fraulein Ternina is a Croatian. She studied sing ing under Prof. Gansbacher in Munich and made her debut at Leipzig in 1887 as Elizabeth, her favorite role in which to introduce herself to a new public. After several years in the company at Leipzig. Fraulein Ternina went to Bremen and sang Brunnhilde in "Die Walkuere," the first time under the direction of Anton Seidl. She sang other Wagner roles under Seidl's di rection and soon outgrew the opera house a Bremen. Her next engagement was at Munich and she remained there until last spring. Frau lein Ternina had a long training in the French and Italian operas, although she did make her debut in "Tannhauser." She has, during the past few years, devoted herself almost exclu sively to Wagner roles. But Leonora in "Il Troy atore," as well as Leonora in "Fidelio," used to be one of the parts in which she was most suc cessful. She has won great praise as the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro," from no less an au thority than Lilli Lehmann, who has a high opinion of her powers. Although she has been member of the companies at Leipzig. Bremen and Munich, Fraulein Ternina has sung in most of the German cities. In London, she has sung the leading Wagner roles at Covent Garden for form, with coat covered front and back with | two years. She has sung twice at Bayreuth and her Kundry in "Parsifal" has deen described as the most brilliant individual performance of the present season there. Her Isolde made a long speech, explaining how the Chinese letter | a great impression in London. It is a compar aively new role in her repertoire. When she came to this country first, she had sung the role pressed her much at that time, and she was inclined to treat its artistic pretensions with very said Gen. Boysduffer told him Mussyhair had | little respect. But that was before she had sun there, and her ideas on the subject may be dif ferent now. Fraulein Ternina is not a beauty but she is heroic in figure and admirably suited to the roles in which she has made her reputa tion. She is looked upon to day as the greatest of the younger generation of Wagner singers of that generation which is to succeed Sucher Materna, Malten and Lehmann. Fraulein Ter nina has appeared to be the only young German singer who could come up to these high stand ards. As she sings only in German, New York will hear her only in the Wagner operas. I the American climate does not again overwhelm her, the season is likely to bring forward no new singer more interesting than this young w who is entering the golden days of her career.

> Anton Van Rooy is to sing Hans Suchs in Berin in October at a special production of "Die Meis tersinger," which will be exactly in the manner of the recent Bayreuth performance. Young Siggfried Wagner has received already one hono which is usually considered a test of greatness Some German writer has published a guide to the rords and music of his opera. Karl Goldmark has prepared a new version of his opera "Merlin. which will be revived in Vienns in its new form in the autumn. He is said to have made many im portant changes in the score and in the text. Mascagni has written to Berlin that he will not allow Leoncavallo to show the Germans greater honor than he will. Mascagni declares that he is al ready at work on the score for an opera based on Schiller's Wallenstein trilogy. He says that the complete work will be ready by 1904. Some heartless critic suggested that Mascagni need not overwork himself, as Germany could wait patiently for this last effort of his genius During the past

son "Le Prophete" reached its 500th performance at the Paris Opera and the following operas reached these figures: "Die Walkuere," 100; "Will-

iam Tell," 800; and "Hamlet," 300, while at the Opera Comique, the 1,200th performance of "Mignon," and the 300th of "Manon" were given. The winner of the first prize at the piano in the recent empetition at the Paris Conservatoire was a girl only 14 years old, who easily outranked her anagonists. She played numbers by Haydn and Liszt, the composers selected by twenty-six young omen all there were in the examination Lucienne Breval is to sing with Albert Saleza in the forthcoming revival of "Salammbo," at the Paris Opera. Saleza will arrive in this country on Oct. 26. Harry Albers, who has cancelled his American engagements, will sing first at the Opera Comique next month in Carpentier's "Lou-Isadore de Lara's Irish opera "Moina" has lately been revived in France. The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace will begin next year in the middle of June. "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" will be sung. These fee tivals no longer exercise their old charm over the English public. The attendance at the public rehearsal at the featival in 1883 was 19,920, while at the last festival only 15,598 were present. In 1883 the audience that heard the rehearsal of "Israel in Egypt" numbered 13,271. In 1897, there de Lara wants to rewrite the score of "Messaline. to have it suit Mile. Calve's voice, with an idea of the production here next season. The repertoire of the last London season included twenty-two operas. In 1897 only nineteen works were sung. and other recent seasons showed these figures: in 1898, twenty-four works were given; in 1896 twenty-three; in 1895, twenty-five; in 1894, twentyone; and in 1893, twenty-five. The season closed was more successful than any of these finan-Guiseppe Verdi shuns society so completely at Montecatini, that there was great surprise expressed the other day when he paid a formal visit

attention to a formal acquaintance when he avoids the society of any but intimate friends. said Verdi, "I went, with the thermometer where it is, to shake hands with an old acquaintan you may be sure I owed him a debt of gratitude which I wished to pay. It was this gentleman who prevented my being created marquis, and I had not before had an opportunity of thanking him in person." It was Sig Martini who explained to the government after the first performance of "Falstaif" that the composer was a man of simple life and taste, who preferred to be known by the name he had made famous, rather than as Marquis di Busseto, the title it was proposed to give him. Ricordi, the famous Italian musi publisher, and Leoncavallo have lately been at law in Milan. After the success of "I Pagliacci, Leoncavallo made a contract with Ricordi to write for him a tetratogy, to be based on the history of the Medici family and called by their name He wrote the first part. "The Medicis," which was produced at Florence, but made little impression. Before this, the composer was very anxious to receive his work from Ricordi who refused t give it up. Leoncavallo offered to return the \$700 advanced and promised to write a two act opera under a heavy penalty for non-performance Ricordi accepted this offer and the opera wa returned to Leoncavallo, who subsequently had another quarrel and declared publicly that he would write nothing more for him. But he thought better of this decision and composed a two act opera for him, which he submitted in accordance with his agreement. Ricordi refused to receive it on the ground that it was long delayed and had no artistic merit anyhow. The court decided against the publisher, who will have to pay Leoncavallo damages for not accepting his opera-During the next season at La Scala at least three novelties will be sung. Hercla Darclee is to be heard in Puccini "La Tosca." Either "Evgen One gin" or "Pique Dame" by Tschaikowsky and Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" will be sung. At the Lyric Theatre, Herlioz's "The Trojans" and Massenet's "Cendrillon" will be given. Don Lorenzo Perosi's success has awakened the amb tion of many other Italian priests. The latest to compose an oratorio is Don Ambrosio, whos subject is "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusa His work will soon be performed in public The difference in Perosi's station after his sud dealy acquired fame is enough to have inspired his associates with a desire to enjoy the same triumphs. In his modest room, in which there was formerly only the decoration of a priest's apartment, there now hang beautiful pictures presented to him by admirers. Batons of all kinds have been sent to him from all parts of the world. Some of these are jewelled, while others are of solid gold. One made in the shape of a scentre in gold and studded with diamonds and emeralds came from an admirer in Vienna whose name was never revealed. His new work, "The Nativity," is to be sung in September. It is in The soprano part represents the Madonna, the

### bration is under the auspices of the Queen of Italy, with Guiseppe Verdi as honorary president of the committee

contralto Saint Anne, the tenor the Archangel,

and the baritone part will be the Historian. The

city of Aversa is to celebrate in elaborate fash-

ion the centennial anniversary of Cimarosa's

death on Jan. 11, 1801. His once popular opera

"The Secret Marriage," will be revived. A mon

ument will be dedicated to his memory and a chari

table institute dedicated to his honor. The cele-

"TRUST" IN TENNESSEE. Catives Believe It Means Something Not to Be Paid For -Traveling Man's Tale. "In no State in the South, and I travel in all, are people in the back districts as guileless as in Tennessee," said a New York business man to a SUN reporter. "I fancy that most of the stories of their simple nature are true. In some manner they get an inkling of what the world is doing, but that is all they want. They do not trouble themselves with inquiry. They do not know the meaning of an interrogation point as applied for information. I was in a town in the eastern end of the State where a stranger is as much of a sight as a circus parade. A woman rode up to the door of a store and looked out from her sunbonnet the merchant went to the door just as he was, in his shirt sleeves and a pair of nankeen overalls held up by a rope.

"How dy, Miss Sarey, wont ye 'light?' was his salutation. "Reckon not to-day, Dave. Pap's down with the vallers agin and wants ye to send 'im some of them new bitters ye was tellin' him about.' The young woman shoved her bonnet back on her read and took me in as she talked to Dave. "Ye mean Trust Schnapps, Miss Sarey,

reckon,' said the merchant. "That's it, Dave, cause Pap said they was to be charged up. "Then she readjusted her bonnet, picked up the reins, dug the heel of her shoe into the flank of her

nag, and as the nag loped away Miss Sarey look-

ed back and pointing to me, called out: "Say, Dave, when are you goin' to kill it?" "The merchant apologized to me, or thought he did by saying that he reckoned I was the 'fust man that ever come to these diggins in a pair of shoes that had no tannin."

Father and Son Marry Sisters, From the Cincinnati Enquirer,

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 11. - Justice Thomas McCann within 24 hours has joined in holy bonds of wedlock Joseph Hartman and his son Adam to the two Bordee sisters. Katte and Gertle. An interesting complication of relationships thus arises. Of course, Gertie, who married the father Joseph Hartman, will be both stepmother and sister in law to the son. Adam Hartman. Hence, if Adam and his wife have any children Gertie will be grandmother to her nephews and nieces, but Katie, the son's wife, will be aunt to her fatherin law's children, and Adam will have to be an uncle to his own half-brothers and sisters. The children of the father will be aunts and uncles and cousins to the children of the son. The wife of the father becomes her own sister's mother-in-law and father and son become brothers in law.

Her Little Joke From the Chicago Daily News. "Your father's cane," groaned the lover, "came down on me with such rapidity that I thought a "Well, it was a hurry-cane," ventured the swee

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Things Worth While. Oh, the things worth while! the things worth while The winning word of kindness that's the artist of a amile: The sunny smile that sparkles, reflecting in its beams The largess of devotion and the liberty of dreams; The willing ear that hearkens to the melodies of bee That hum and birds that twitter in the flowers and the trees; The happy heart responsive to the touch of kindly That becken up and onward to the lovely Lotus lands.

Yea, the things worth while! the things worth while! The cheery thoughts we cherish, with naught of gloom or guile ; The wholesome hope of heaven, and the sweet surcease of care

We find in lowly homesteads, for love makes heaven The lisping children's prattle, the mother's croon the dear

Delicious warmth of feeling in the fireside's roay cheer, When the mellow lamp is lighted and the apples on the hearth

Are sizzling in the radiance of the dearest place or Ab, the things worth while! the things worth while The tender recollection of the low seat on the stile When the katydids were calling and the owlet'

Grew mellow as it mingled with the music of the mill: The buoyant dreams that bubbled like the water in the race The lifting inspiration of an unforgotten face; The toll by sweet devotion made marvellously light Love, and its living fervor, its mystery and might ! Bo, the things worth while! the things worth while

Let's garner them and guard them and rear a radian Of golden deeds and memories, with diamond hope A castle made impregnable against the warring world. Vherein our days shall blossom, our nights shall

bloom with stars-And let go by the malice, the fruitless strife that So life's serener visions, shall all the hours beguite If only we shall treasure just the things worth while !

NEW LONDON, Conn. Billy Answers the Lady. Yes, you ladies, m'am, is always

Askin' us was we " afraid, With the fightin' plum shore handy. And a record to be made? Fer the Colonels, and the Gen'rals, The Leftenants and the Capa'-I knows nothin' of the feelin's Of them starry, barry chaps It may be them way-up fellers Doesn't know what fearin' is, When the Mausers starts a singin'

And the gans begin to fizz. I've heard folkssay a hero Was that daisy sort of cuss As plunged without no thinkin In the thick of any muss, Still m'am, as you're a-sayin', . hat sin't answerin' your remark And consarnin' privates' feelin's, You are still, m'am, in the dark Well, we fellers all is skary,

About talkin' that ther thing And we mostly moves along, m'am, With a whistle or a sing. But you axes fair and decent, Therefore Billy's bound to tell, How we boys feel when we're bookin' Straight fer heaven or fer hell! Thar's a thought, perhaps, of mother, Goes a-slumpin' through yer heart as You just shakes paws with yerpal; But thar ain't one in them thousands That's a-spilin' for that fight, As wouldn't give his head, m'am,

By Gee, we are "afraid," m'am, But, we takes it that a man, As what walks the plank, eyes open Is a doin' all he can. And thar ain't a private soldier Speakin' truth, and not a guess, But would scorn to go it thoughtless Or to fear it any less ! No, it may not be fer glory,

To be sleepin' home that night

And it's sartin, sin't fer pay; But to be "afraid," and do it Is, methinks, the only way FRANCES ATMAR MATHEWS.

> The Country Editor. From the Denver Evening Post.

All hail the country editor! the monarch of the rural His flag's a mark of royalty wherever it may be unforled!

To him the people bow the knee and offer homage due his rank.

And envy him the hefty pile of hoarded wealth he And envy him the s which deck his form are worth the ransom of a king.
Of costly fabrics is his dress, in cut and fashion just
the thing. the thing.
His ties and gloves are imports from the toniest

Parisian mart, shoes are patent leather dreams, the finest of the Crispian art. The carriage which conveys him 'round from all wheeled triumphs knocks the socks.

A footman perched back in the rear, an Ethiop driver on the box.

The horses steeds whose pedigrees go back to Arab's desert sands. desert sands.
Their traipings wrought by men of skill far-famed
in distant foreign lands.
On cushions of the finest slik from Oriental looms
he sits—
In pose 't'd throw King Solomon of fabled grandeur

And puffs he at cigars of brand the Prince of Wales could not afford—
They cost him seven dollars each when bought at wholesale by the cord. He dwells within a mansion fit to house the proud est king on earth; 'Twould take an expert many days to figure up just what it's worth:
Pure marble from Italian hills by sculptors carved
with skill untold. with skill intold.
With deers of rars mahogany, all bearing knobs of solid gold.
The viands on his banquet board would tempt an epicurean god.
Rare treasures raised by "Veritas" and "Old Subscriber" from the sod.
And wines—1! But here our pencil falls, the mussher wings declines to flop—
Rare neglar from an age long past and worth a heri-

Bare nectar from an age long past, and worth a heri-tage a drop! "Our better half" when togged would make a Cleo-paira bat her eyes And gaze upon her queenly air with envy she could not disguise! Her jewels flash as dazzling stars set in a firmament of riothes. Her jew Her jawels dash as darring state of clothes, of clothes, of satins, silks, valenciennes, and all such nobby things as those.

All fitted in her queenly grace and dreamy loveliness is she
To reign in regal way beside her lord, the proud, imperious "We." imperious "We,"
To help him blow the golden wealth that comes to
him in creaseless floods.
And see that needle-ladies keep the jeweled buttons
on his duds.

His cash comes to his hand unsought, he never need present a bill.

Subscribers and the men of ads. rush up to pour it in his till. And if the scribbler should be out at lunch or at the Colner store
They fold the green-hued bills in wads and shove
them underneath the door.
All hall the country editor! his life is an elysian
dram. All hall the county support of the defense of the defense of the providing reigns, a monarch clothed with power support of the such a life of heavenly case that when he hears the trumpet blow the life to the great procession pass, but haughtly decline to go,

> The Cedars at Woolwich. From the Pall Mall Gaze tte.

Many a good old year ago

When travel was dangerous and dear,
A Woolwich gentleman traveled far
To where the Lebanon cedars are,
And he brought home cedars, taught them to grow.

And set them up in a prim dark row
On guard in the garden here. He lived and he died, and quiet he lies

Where the roots of the live things creep;
And Summer and Winter, and sun and snow,
Have watched his orders greaten and grow
O'er the smooth green lawn, that old age makes
wise

And I sit in the cedar shade and think,
As I empty the cider bowl,
Of the traveled gentleman long ago,
Who taught my beautiful cedars to grow.
And I sigh with content, and fill to the brink
The bowl, and lift, and lovingly drink
To the Woolwich gentleman's soul!

Man cannot think that there will come a time, When, dust again, his soul will cease to be,

And that great hope is immortality

A writer to the London Times claims that extended centific examination of the matter, based upon the best opportunities of judgment, have more and more led to conclusions unfavorable to the employment of the electric are for lighthouse purposes—that, in clear weather, other lighthouse illuminants are am ply sufficient in power, and the electric light is very apt to mislead the navigator as to his distance from the light, whilst, in hary or forgy weather, repeated observations alike by mariners and scientific men have shown the inefficiency of the new light, even of the most powerful description, and in a lighthouse of the first order, though this it is admitted, may be due in part to the fact that rays of high refrangibil ity, such as are emitted by the light in question, are more largely absorbed by a fog than rays of lower refrangibility that are emitted by oil or gas. Another and more potent cause, in the estimation of this writer, lies in the very condition which gives the are light its great value for optical uses, namely, its concentration in a minute area compared with oil or gas

but regarded as a positive disadvantage for a highe-

house illuminant in foggy weather.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In the beautiful art of traheforring copper print pictures to wood, the most satisfactory results, says the Maler Zeifung, are obtained by a simple process with poplar, linden, maule, or other kinds of soft wood the surface being first rubbed smooth with is followed by coating the surface three times with varnish made of thirty grams sandarach, fifteen grams shellse, the same of turpentine. and 875 grams of 90 per cent, alcohol. This varnish may be colored as desired, that is, red with dragon's blood, or yellow with curcums. The copper print is now scaked thoroughly in salt water, then laid on blotting paper, so that the noisture is drawn of and the picture remains only damp; the wooden surface is next again coated with varnish, likewise the print, the latter being placed on the wood with the printed side down; then the artist smooth warmed piece of wood, and squeezes the whole firmly together in a screw clamp. After a few hours, the work being dry, the back of the paper is carefully fubbed off with a linen rag saturated with water; finally, the transferred picture is rubbed lightly with linseed oil and coated a few more times with the varnish.

An effective leather stating device invented by Henry Parsons, of Marlboro, Mass., is claimed to solve the problem how to arrange for the continual moving of the dies on the block other than by the hands of the man operating the machine; the dies weighing from ten to twelve pounds, as many changes were necessary during the day, work being thus made slow. By this improved arrangement, all such movements are superseded, all that the operstor has to do being to change the dies when neceseary and do the cutting as easily as he operates his machine. On the beam of the sole leather cutter is an iron carriage, extending from which is an arm, attached to the latter being two spindles, and at the end of these is a magnetized hand-like fixture, which firmly holds the die, -this receiving its power from a tiny electrical dynamo arranged at a convenent point on the ceiling of the room, and transmitting its power to the clasp below. The invisible power in question firmly and securely holds the die in position, while the carriage and spindles allow of the easiest and most pliable motion that can be

It would appear that the great Manchester (Hingand) canal has some disadvantages. While at its vast and splendid docks may be seen, the fulfilment of its purpose in extending the facilities of foreign comnerce with that city, -steamships now being seen there from Russia, Halifax, India, Sweden, London, taly, and elsewhere, -an unfortunate defect is the liscoloration of the water and an accompanying offensive odor, well nigh intolerable, caused at times by the refuse and offal from dye and chemical esablishments, coming down from the upper or river sanitary condition of things, but thus far without avail, as by ancient right the mills continue to us he narrow river for sewage purposes. There has for sometime past, however, been a stupendous scheme on foot for a sewage system which is to carry away to the sea Mauchester's refuse. It is found that the great dredgers, now at work day and contamination, and, above all, the sanitary require ments of the city imperatively call for action

M. Louis Boutan, who is connected with the Arage presented to the French Academy of Sciences a valuable series of instantaneous submarine photographs, taken with a camera eighteen by twenty-four centimetres, having an anastigmatic objective and arranged to be operated under water. The are said to have been obtained on a clear day, when the sun was high in the horizon, the results being quite satisfactory; in fact, in several of the plates are clearly perceived bands of fish which had been taken at a distance of 1.50 to two metres from the objective, the camera being immersed to a depth of three metres. In order to form a background, a white screen was let down, and, before this thrown down in order to attract the fish into the field of the camera, this, however, being represented as not indispensable, on certain of the plates the fish, being easily distinguished against the sandy bottom. and a diver placed against a background of seaweed at a depth of three metres and a distance of four stres from the camers, gave

It is well known that a great deal of effort has been put forth in all parts of the world where mining is carried on to a great depth, to determine, as a samefactory average, the increase of the earth's temperature with depth. A few years ago it was commonly assumed to be 1° for each ninety feet in depth, but more recently, deeper workings under other conditions have led to the belief that it is something over two hundred feet for each degree of increased temperature. It is admitted, however, that the depth to which mining has thus far been carried is so shallow, as compared with the great distance to the centre of the earth, that it is really not known what the average increase of temperature with depth is. Observations made at the various places have been where the surrounding conditions were so different that the tests were not satisfactory, as, for example,

A peculiar and little known industry, viz., the is carried on in Hanort, French Tonquin, where an entire street, known as the "street of the in-layers," is devoted to this delicate art. So perfect is the skill displayed in its elaboration, that landscapes gleaming in the sun, sheafs of many-colored flowers, the most exquisite arabesques and various other attractive objects are evolved by the deft and only of the plainest and crudest tools, beautiful cabinets and other articles being thus fashioned and put together without the aid of nails, by dovetailing and lacquer paste. In this connection may be mentioned the new German "stone wood," or syloth, a compound of sawdust and magnesia, treated so as to become harder than granite; it can be worked with tools, but is of such a nature that it will neither burn, warp, nor absorb moisture; the material is produced under a pressure of 150 atmospheres, may be of various colors and patterns, and can be moulded into plates for the table, wainscoting, steps for stairways, &c.

Bome interesting figures were recently given in L'Eclairage Electrique, by M. Witz, showing the great waste of energy which a companies the loss of blast furnace gas. Purnaces of 100 to 200 tons' capacity are not rare, there being one in the United States using 700 tons every twenty-four hours, in which the material for com-bustion is raduced to three-fourths of a ton per ton of iron. Now, according to M. Witz, a thermic balance sheet shows that the charge of about \$2,000 kilos of coke contains \$25,000,000 of heat units, to which must be added 416,000,000 that are recovered from the re-heaters, making a total of 1.045,000,-000. Those consumed by the chemical reactions in the furnace amount to 182,000,000, these utilized for re-hesting 473,000,000, and those utilized for the production of steam 50,000,000, thus leaving the coke, as wasted energy escaping with , ases,

A prominent feature of the mining districts of central Sweden is the great number of deep, gaping ravines and chasms, the remains of the former opencast workings, with here and there some of the old covered winding gear still about. Another striking feature is the system of overhead triveling rods, painted reduced for conveying power from the water wheels to the pumping, hoisting or other gear. Their day of course passed with the introduction of power electrically transmitted, yet nevertheless, now en countered in various localities, and always moving characteristically backwards and forwards. In regard to the treatment persued at the mines, by far the greater portion of the iron ore, as it comes from the mines in central Sweden, is simply subjected to hand picking before sending to market; but where this method does not answer the purpose satisfactorily, the practice- usual elsewhere are jutroduced. among these being that of "cobling," with or without washing and picking, systematic screening and washing, with or without crushing, and magnet separation for the small stuff.